JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND HASSAU STE 

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW YORK THEATER, Nos. WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nic

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, -- ETH

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Bre

HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—Countr's ILL COOPER INSTITUTE, Aster Place, LECT

New York, Tuesday, February 20, 1866

## ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

in before ten o'clock overy Wednesday evening. Its cir-culation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the control among the Categorium and throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United

## THE MEWS.

## PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

bill enlarging the powers of the Freedr which some days ago passed both houses o was yesterday vetoed by President Johnson in to differ with Congress in withholding his from the bill, but that after careful conside is satisfied that it contains provisions which ublic welfare. He reiterates the expression of his stron public welfare. He reiterates the expression of his strong desire to secure the emancipated blacks their freedom and protection of their rights, but believes that the Bureau as it exists is, for the present at least, sufficient for the purposes which its establishment was designed to accomplish. He objects to the vast arbitrary and despotic power which the new measure gives to an immense number of officers and agents, its provisions allowing the civil law to be completely overridden by the military, the enormous expenditure which it will involve, and deprecates the natural inference from its adoption that the country is still in a state of war, and thence proceeds to review the condition of the Southern States and his reconstruction policy. es and his reconstruction policy. ne veto message has created great excitement in offi

cial circles in Washington. The conclusion of its reading in the Senate was followed by great cheering and hissing in one of the galleries, which, by order of the Vice come up in the Sepate again at one o'clock to-day, and an impression prevails in the capital star it cannot now get the vote in that body required to just it over the

THE VOTE IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Messars Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Craght, Crosswell, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kaness, Morgan, Morgill, Nye, Norton, Poljard, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Vates—37.

NATS—Messrs, Buckslow, Davis, Guthrio, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Riddle, Eanlabury, Stockton and

homester a civil rights, the provided and presented from Ohio sore presented. The bittle previding for coding the pervision for an enlargement of the area of the State of Rowada were reported from committee. Bittle gree introduced and referred to authorize the distribution, for the hencest of the Pacific States, of twenty-one millions of national banking capital in addition to the three hundred millions already authorized, and to make a general grant of the right of way on government lands, in the interest of mining, agriculture and manufactures, for highways, canals and disches introduced and resolution to distant the militial

Mr. Koontz to contest it. The Committee on Elections, in the Indiana contested case, reported in favor of Mr. Washburne and against Mr. Voorbees.

THE CITY

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held vester At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen held yester-day a committee of five was appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency and practicability of facili-tating the transit of pedestrians across Broadway by spanning that crowded thoroughfare at different points

The heavy fog which hung over the waters of our har The heavy fog which hung over the waters of our har-bor during yesterday superseded the ice in the obstruc-tion of navigation, rendering the running of the boats on several of the ferrues irregular and the trips of some of them very few, and retarding the movements of ship-ping generally. A few accidents in consequence are re-ported, but mone of them were of a severe character. Some ice still remains in the rivers, but not enough to trouble vessels much, the heavy collections of a few days ago having been nearly all carried assward under the influence of the weather prevailing yesterday and on Sunday.

counterfeit fifty cent notes at the Metropolite was yesterday arraigned before United States sioner Osborn and remanded for examination.

tion not having yet been concluded, no testimony was taken, and the jurymen were dismissed till a future day. So far the investigation shows no trace of poison or other agency of death in the stomachs of the deceased. The mother, Amastina Schotz, has partially recovered consciousness, but talks in a wild, vague manner.

August Luckie, who was abot during the fight on last Friday night at the dance house 161. Washington street, died yesterday. An inquest of the case will be commenced to-day.

A coroner's investigation took place yesterday in re-

and the members of the House of Representatives ormally called to order by Colonel Murphy, the Spe committees on credentials and on assigning sea

by General Sweeny and Senator Gibbons. The trial of James Glenan, charged w r General Sweeny and Senator Gibbons.

The trial of Janes Glenan, charged with choking his rife to death, in April last, in Elizabeth, N. J., was complete to death, in April last, in Elizabeth of the Union menced yesterday, in the special term of the Unio County Court of Oyer and Terminer, now being held i

The Veto of the Freedmen's Buren Bill-The Issue Between the President and Congress.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill has, at the bands of President Johnson, met with the fate which it deserved. He has, with his objections, sent it back to the Senate-the body in which it originated-be has given it the veto, and a very broad, strong, comprehensive and emphatic veto it is. He is opposed to the bill, root and branch. He objects to it on constitutional grounds, and on grounds of expediency. He holds that there is no authority for the casure, no justice in it to the States directly concerned, and no necessity for it. He thinks that no such legislation should be applied to the Southern States which are unrepres Congress, and that in the enormous batch of mecholders which it authorizes, although their appointment is placed in his hands, the scheme is objectionable.

His general arguments and his specific against the bill are consistent, convincing and conclusive. They are what we expected from lsive character of the man. In order that there may be no mistake as to his position he defines it thoroughly. He enters into a full exposition of his reconstruction policy, and contends that the excluded Southern States, in meeting his conditions of restoraion, are sufficiently reconstructed for a recognition by both houses of Congress. He draws the line boldly and distinctly between his upon the two houses to take their choice. This is the Issue, and it can no longer be evaded by

house in the face of this veto? The bill was sent up to the President with a vote, by the Senate, of your thirty-seven, nays ten, or over three-fourths in the affirmative, and with a vote, fourths in the affirmative. The vote in cach house was marked by a strict party division, the republicans yes and the demo-erate may, excepting Rousseau of Kentucky, in the House, who was elected by the opposition to the democracy of that State, and who voted in the negative. It is possible, however, that this compact republican phalaux in each house for the bill before the veto, will not hold together against the veto. In the first case, it was generally supposed that the President would sign the bill; but now that conservatives as Doolittle of the Senate, and Raymond of the House, will be brought to a

in any event the house is at length made betakes his position regardless of the apparent odds against him. It will now be the game of the radicals to "do without him," and to weaken him in every possible way. To this end we are The issue is new upon this Freedmen's Bureau

recently passed both houses of the State Legis lature, and which will undoubtedly receive lature, and which will undoubtedly receive the Governor's signature and become a law. It is a bill conferring great powers on the officers created under it, and appears to be quite sufficient for the purpose for which it was made. Under this law the health of the Metropolitan district, and its immunity from all that added severity of epidemics which is the consequence of public filth, can certainly be secured if the Board is disposed to secure it. The streets of New York and Brooklyn can be cleaned and kept clean; pest holes of every description can be cleared out; everything can be oription can be cleared out; everything can be done to put the two cities in such a condition that the citizens may look forward to the possible appearance of the cholers with such comfort as a good law can give. As to the very gree powers that have been granted to gain thi necessary end, the security we have against their abuse is the high character of the men who will be made commissioners, and this seems to be the best sort of security that legislation can furnish. The law constitutes a Board of Health of

nine commissioners. Four of these are the four Police Commissioners, the Health Officer of the Port is the fifth, and the remaining four are to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Of these last, three must be physicians, so that, after all, the medical men will be in a minority in the Board. The Board shall elect a Sanitary Superinter who shall be its chief executive officer, and shall take care that its mandates are properly carried out, and shall generally supervis the operations of its subordinates. must be a phyrician. An assistant superintendent is provided for Brooklyn. teen sanitary inspectors are also created for the various sub-districts into which the whole district will be divided. All authority hitherto given to any department or any functionary for the preservation of the public health is now transferred to this commission. The City Inspector's Department is entirely turned over to it, and the Board takes the City Inspector's place in the commission to make a contract for cleaning the streets. The Commission is constituted the absolute judge of the recessity for the removal of any tenement structure or ship, and given full power to act, the expenses of its action being a lien on the property of the owner of the structure; and any defiance of its orders or attempt to obstruct their execution is a misdemeanor. It is given supervision over all prisons, hospitals. chools, theatres, &c., as well as over the very important matter of "adulterated drugs, medi-

es or food." Certain opponents of the measure confident ly anticipate that the Governor will refuse to known persons are declared to be members of the Health Commission, and the other four have yet to be named. It is said that if the Governor signs the Health bill the five officers named in it will constitute the Board, and that if there should be any difficulty in choosing the other four these five could operate the on m who are to be named, as they are to be n nated by the Governor and con nate, and us the Senate and Governor lirectly opposite ideas on the subject. But here is very little in these authorations. The mission cannot organize until the appointments are made: first, because the Commis dopers must be sworn in before the Governor and the Governor will not thus qualify a part without all; and second, because two of the five named are the Goverdefeat the apparent purpose of the bill; and all are for the time on their good behavior, in view of the imminent probability that the cholera will visit us, and that the people would now render this law impracticable.

Soveral persons are already named as likely to receive the appointments under the bill. The medical men named as most likely for this city are Professors Alonzo Clark and Willard city are Professors Alonzo Clark and Willard Parkeb—a physician and a surgeon of established character—each well known in this community for eminent professional ability and of most unquestionable integrity. Drs. Mason and Squibb are suggested for the appointment from Brooklyn. Ex-Judge John H. White, Mr. Jackson S. Schulus and Mr. Sanda, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, have been named for the non-professional appointment. Mr. Sanda went to Albany to defeat the bill, but is willing to accept a position under it—perhaps to keep it from doing too much harm. Mr. Schulis is a wealthy tanner in the swump, who would certainly not be tempted from his own business by anything that the bill offers pecuniarity. Judge White is a man of integra, and ability. There is every appearance that we shall have a good commission, and thus as a fact the responsibility of provision against pestilence is narrowed very definitely, and we shall know exactly whem to blame if all m not done that cught to be done.

Programmy Amarumer of a Numanum.—
The Board of Aldermon yesterday referred to a committee a petition signed by several hundred property owners and residents in the neighborhood of Fulton and Ann streets, demanding the abatement of the nulsance caused by the constant escape of steam from the sewer in Fulton street. This is a measure which ought long since to have received attention from the Common Council. With the desse clouds continually rising around the passers by, and concealing the approach of vehicles, it is really surprising that cannaltice are not of more frequent occurrence. proach of volicies, it is really surprising that camulities are not of more frequent occurrence. The public has not alone came to complain of the avil, for the property owners in the neighborhood, and ourselves in particular, have been daily sufferers, the steam drifting into the upper windows of our premises and vitialing the atmosphere in the rooms of our establishment. If the job printers in whose pressrooms the maintness originates had exhibited some consideration for their neighbous and pedestrium generally they would have been spared the temporary inconvenience and great expense which must result from the action of the Board. As it is, they can be prepared to take the convenience of their lack of femalesh or latter on the minute of facts follow creatures. If the Commen Commen these tests and

pelling all owners of steam engines to exhaust their steam through chimneys or pipes reach-ing above the roofs of their buildings, instead of into the sewers, the new Health Commission will be called upon to take up the matter and abate the nuise

The Status of the Rebel States—Chi Justice Chase Overraled and the Pr stdent Sustained by the Supreme Com The Supreme Court of the United Stat upon a question which is fully explained in Washington letter which we publish to-de has recently affirmed the correctness of Pr sident Johnson's position in regard to t nident Johnson's position in regard to the whether the courts, as before the war, would take up those cases from said States which had been laid aside in consequence of the rebel-lion, and, the rebellion being suppressed, the Court decided to take them up, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. So far, therefore, as the Judicial department of the general govformer relations as members of the Union. Thus the head of the Executive department, by the highest legal authority in the land, the court of last resort, is borne out in his judgment that secession is a nullity, that the rebellion did not carry the offending States out of the Union; but that in attempting to get out by force of arms "they placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, not extinguished—their functions suspended,

This is the position of President Johnson and of the Supreme Court—of the Executive and Judicial branches of the general government. But what is the position of Congress, the legislative department? According to Thaddeus Stevens, the radical leader of the House, the excluded States, by their acts of secession and rebellion, were taken out of the Union and are now in the condition of States conquered from a foreign power, and are subject to the same absolute authority of Congress as were the territories acquired from our late war with Mexico. The States leagued in the rebellion to break up the Union still survive, says the President; but as rebel States they must be held to the consequences of their war, which are the repudiation of secession and all the debts and obligations of the rebellion, State and confederate, as null and void, and the recognition and ratification of the constitutional amendment making permanent and binding the abolition of slavery. In meeting these conditions, the States concerned have fulfilled the President's programme, and they are, according to his theory and this concurrent decision of the Supreme Court, entitled to a restoration to fall mion as members of the Union.

But Thaddens Stevens and the radiculs of longress say no. These lately rebellious States funct, they mest be reconstructed out and out. We must compel-them to admit their emancipated biacks to the ballot box, or ex-clude them from the basis of representation. We must hold them to this, and scorre the civil rights of their blacks as citizens by con tional amendments, before we can reopen the doors of Congress to any of these defanct States. Chief Justice Chase would support the Stevens policy in the Supreme Court, but he is overruled. According to Chief Justice Tancy, the negro in the United States had no rights which white men were bound to respect. According to Chief Justice Chase, the excluded States have no rights which the general government is bound to respect. If Tancy may be justly charged with playing into the hands of the Southern male. of the Southern radical negro-driving faction, Chase may be as fairly accused of constraine the law as a partisan of the Northern radical negro-worshiping faction. At all events, in the otherwise quanimous voice of the Supreme Court, its decision against Chief Justice Chase and in fevor of the restoration of the rebel government, will immensely strength President and his policy before the Ar people against Chase and Stevens and their foi-

The new is unimportant.

The Imperial Commusion, instituted for the purpose of defining the origin of the late reballion in Januares, began its sattings on the 24th of January Governor Erre and others had been examined.

The commission was still in session when the steamer that of

News from Mexico.

Files of the Pajaro Verte, a newspaper published in the city of Mexico, have been received here, with news to the 30th of January.

The Emperor has issued a decree authorizing the formation of a company for exploring and colonizing the District of Humelbrange, Militaryuca and Amixtian.

The carthquice of the 2d of January proves to have been more ext neive than was at flost reported. At Oaleas it consisted of escillations from north to couth, ending with a confused shake, the whole lasting about a minute. The people were much frightened, many thinking that the end of the world was at hand. A number of the begres in the city were budly damaged, among them the Gove much Tulese.

At Occasion the Gove much Tulese.

At Occasion the companies of the population had cought redug in the open streets and squares no one was killed.

At Occasio there was a general panic, then buildings were damaged, and it was believed that if the check had lasted two seconds longer the whole only would have been in runns. In one of the old churches a Franch force was stationed, and the last man had just left the widning when the dome and cupole fell. Only one person was injured.

## THE FENIANS

Assemblage of the House of Representatives at Pittaburg.

The Streets of that City Blockaded by the Fenians.

Extraordinary Enthusiasm and Energotic Work.

have arrived, coisely at twelve o'clock Colonel Murricker of the House of Representatives, call mbings to deduc and said:—"By virtue ority vested in me in the last meeting in P

News from San Prancisco.

Ras Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10, 1800.

The sienner Colden City miled to-day for Francis, cing 2000, 185 on the colden City miled to the formatter of the colden City and the colden City and colden Ci

Court Callendar-Flats Doy.

Court Callendar-Flats Doy.

Stromma Coper, Cherry-Pars 2 — Defor Judge
Clerks — Nos. 502, 469, 1304, 1305, 1304, 130